The Time Piece.

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Literary.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Inceſt ſua gratia parvis.

Meſſrs. Editors,

A FEW days ſince, I offered ſome obſervations to awaken my fellow citizens to a ſenſe of the calamities of war, and to the dangerous precipice on which the United States now ſtands. In thoſe obſervations I remotely wiſhed to recall to their remembrance the *authors* of the calamities which I apprehended would reſult from the meaſures of the executive government, and ſtated it to be my opinion, that the perſon who at preſent adminiſters the government of this ſtate is one of the *oſtenſible authors*. To this view of the ſubject then, Meſſrs. Editors, I now claim the attention of my fellow citizens, through the vehicle of your paper.

It is a duty which every man owes to himſelf and his poſterity to be tenacious of his rights, and watchful that the ſervants of the public are men whoſe characters will bear the moſt minute inveſtigation: I ſay, it is a duty of the utmoſt importance; the firſt duty after ſelf-preſervation; the primitive law of nature, that the men who adminiſter the will, and are the organs of the law, ſhould be ſuch as to claim reſpect for their probity, their integrity, their patriotiſm and their philanthropy. Having premiſed thus much, and the election of the firſt magiſtrate of this ſtate being near at hand, I will aſk—Does the preſent governor ſtand unrivalled for *probity*, for *integrity*, for *patriotiſm* and *philanthropy*? Or does he not favour of being a *little* partial in office, and a *little* of the enemy of republican liberty and the freedom of the people, as well as a little of the bigot? I am confident that his zeal for federal republicaniſm ſtands unrivalled; that his zeal for the intereſt of the Engliſh government (a ſhort catalogue of whoſe *ſhining virtues* I enumerated in my laſt, and whoſe effects the people of this country have ſo *happily* felt) if not apparent, is furniſed with too much appearance of truth, and that his zeal to promote religious bigotry, and thereby pave the way for royalty, is well known. That he ſtudies all the learned expoſitions relative to the divine right of governors and the inſignificancy of the *poorer* claſs of people, whom he terms in his *elegant* phraſeology *the dregs of the earth*: In fact, he is a man who tells you he wiſhes to live in *peace* and *tranquility*, and, as a very *weighty argument*, informs you that to promote the *intereſt* of his country and civil ſociety, he has aſſiſted in raiſing the cry of *war* and *tumult* againſt the French, whom he terms the beaſt with the many heads and horns, &c. ſpoken of in the Book of Revelation, and ever and anon the *good man* piouſly ejaculates a wiſh that the beaſt may never ſet his mark in *his reverend forehead*. It is only of late, Meſſrs. Editors, that the cauſe has been developed reſpecting the enmity which the Federal *gentlemen* bear towards the French. It appears that in *imitation* of their BETTERS (i. e. the men in office) they likewiſe dread having the *mark* of the beaſt in *their* forehead; and, bye the bye, I think it no indifferent reaſon—for if the beaſt ſhould come near enough, he will no doubt ſet his mark on their forehead; and when he ſhall have done ſo, the people of the United States of America will diſcover, without a reference to the Book of Revelations, that all federaliſts are the men whoſe downfall is there ſpoken of; and every man who loves his God, his country, and himſelf, will regard them as peſts to ſociety and enemies to liberty. It is time, however, that we ſhould be no longer the dupes of the federal party, and that we ſhould hear, ſee and determine for ourſelves. Mr. Jay, in his miſſion to England, *ſeemed*, for the *firſt* time in his life, to have acted with firmneſs and for the intereſts of the people; but no ſooner had he arrived and had received his firſt cloſet audience with A LORD, than he felt his uſual trepidation of ſpirits; and on hearing of the *mighty power* of Great Britain, his heart ſunk within him, and he wrote home word it was neceſſary for the United States, barring every conſideration whatever, to conclude a treaty, and monopolize their commerce to England. I ſuppoſe at that time he imagined the Engliſh was the beaſt before alluded to. What mighty things lords can do with *little men*, the repreſentatives of the people!! But it is not at all wonderful——lords are the *emanation* of *kings* and, to be ſure, according to the *federal gentlemen*, KINGS are the LORD'S ANOINTED: what a bleſſing for us. Meſs. Editors, if THESE kind of gentlemen would live under a KINGLY government and enjoy the ſmiles of ROYALTY. I believe that the conduct of Mr. Jay reſpecting the treaty is well known, and by what means he obtained the firſt office in the *gift* of the *people* to *beſtow*; but as that ſubject has been ably diſcuſſed, and the worthy governor's conduct tolerably well aſcertained, it may not be amiſs to take a ſhort view of the incidents which have characterized the *reign* of *Governor Jay*.

Governor Jay, in his private life, to give him his due *ſeems* to be a man well adapted to the purpoſe of RULING; that is he *underſtands* the *nature* of *government* well enough perhaps to govern his domeſtic concerns; but diveſt him of that, and you hear ſcarcely a word reſpecting him, except now and then the *increaſe* of TAXES and the *promotion* of the federal party. I muſt ſay this much, I believe him to be perfectly HARMLESS; but then a *good* man may be ſurrounded with flatterers, and therefore let us beware that we are not governed by the hireling of *our deputy*, but by our *deputy* himſelf. I will produce one inſtance of his IMPARTIALLITY; I have it from good authority. A few of the real friends of the country had been placed in office by a former governor, for the purpoſe of adminiſtring a law for the more ſure and ſpeedy recovery of debts to the value of ten pounds, and I have learnt they gave general ſatisfaction: The worthy *ci devant* chief juſtice had a far greater idea of the adminiſtration of juſtice than the mode purſued by which the citizen obtained law tempered by juſtice executed with diſpatch, and as a proof of his more *ſublime ideas*, he eſtabliſhed a COURT and THREE juſtices; Perſons firſt in the rank as *federaliſts* for the diſpatch of buſineſs; and he farther, in his *great wiſdom* had it eſtabliſhed that two of them in *rotation* ſhould ſet in the Federal Hall and *no where elſe*. Now as all the meaſures this GREAT MAN has purſued have ever ran counter to his expectation, it were not ſurprizing this *one* ſhould *fail*: Be that as it may, *fail it did*; for it is not in the nature of things to ſuppoſe that *two* men, who I learn have only ſat, at their ſtated hours from ten o'clock in the forenoon till one o'clock in the afternoon and from three o'clock till ſix o'clock of the ſame day, could tranſact the whole of the buſineſs neceſſarily requiſite in ſo populous a city as New-York, when I ſcarcely could? But the learned & all ſufficient a chief juſtice *aſſ'ed* it and his flatterers and placemen followed his nod. This paſſed for a while but *ſome* of the citizens began to *murmur*; the legiſlature met; A hope of alteration was excited: numerous and reſpectable petitions were preſented, and although the evil ſtood confeſſed, yet all would not do, and the *Houſe* of *Incurables* of the ſtate of New-York on receiving the bill for the abolition of this greivance refuſed their aſſent. *This* was done under the *auſpices* of the preſent *governor*, who it is well known from his *patriotic zeal* for the *welfare* of his *country* has been able to command the intereſt of the *ſenate* at his nod.

And yet, Meſſrs Editors there are men who have the affrontery to come forward and ſupport the meaſures of a man who, if he does not *err* from *deſign*, at leaſt *errs* through *weakneſs*, and ſhall a man be choſen to fill the moſt *reſpectable office* in the *ſtate* with ſuch palpable incapabilities? The *obſtinate* mode of *conduct* before alluded to ſuits very ill, eſpecially in the *firſt magiſtrate*, when *endeavours* ſhould tend to increaſe, the happineſs and to be in uniſon with the wiſhes and the intereſts of the people whom he governs. I think Meſſrs. Editors that what I have ſaid, little as it may be, will be ſufficient to ſhew the *negative qualities* of the *preſent governor* and the neceſſity there is, that he ſhould be *removed*. Admitting then, that I have in the moſt remote degree tended to impreſs conviction on the mind of one individual, which would more than amply repay the trouble I have taken, I would turn his attention to a character who would be the moſt fit to diſcharge the important duties of a firſt Magiſtrate: A character well known and univerſally reſpected as a *man*, as a *citizen*, and as a *patriot*. A character who now holds an important truſt, and who, from his well known abilities, his well known attachment to the ſoil which gave him birth, and his anxiety for the happineſs of the people, among whom he lives, as well as his zeal for the intereſts of America and its excellent conſtitution, I am ſure muſt meet with the approbation of every citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart—I mean Mr. Livingſton.

I will only further remark, Meſſrs. Editors, that it depends on the vote which is about to be given, whether this ſtate will aſſent to the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt France. If it be the wiſh of the citizens it will be ſhewn in ſome meaſure by the vote, and I have the hardihood to ſay, will depend on the choice of *Mr. Jay*. If on the contrary her citizens are panting for *Peace, Liberty and Happineſs*, they will vote for *Mr. Chancellor Livingſton*, and thereby throw a conſiderable counterpoiſe in the ſcale of the United States in favour of the continuation of the bleſſings attendant on Peace and humanity, the flame of *Liberty*, uncontaminated to their poſterity. That ſuch may be the concomitant in the choice which is about to be made, is the ſincere wiſh of

A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.—No. XVII.

ON THE VIRTUES OF PORT WINE.

I.

WHEN anxious care o'erwhelms my mind,
And buſy paſſions move
Like Boiſterous waves each thought I find,
In quick ſucceſſion rove.

II.

Fair reaſon's power I then implore
Her generous aid to lend,
To bid each ſorrowed pang no more
My mental regions rend.

III.

With intellectual ſtrength in vain
Does reaſon ſtrenuous plead
Her weighty influence to maintain,
Reduced—alas—to yield.

IV.

I then imbibe the roſeate juice
To eaſe each torturing pain
And ſoon the enchanting draught ſets looſe
The afflicted woe worn brain.

V.

Let ſtern ey'd philoſophers then preach
Each worn-out hackney'd tale,
Endeavour bleſt tmperance to teach
Fiction can never prevail.

VI.

Each brilliant gift that wine imparts,
Sufficient is to heal
All diſcompoſed ſickened hearts
And every woe they feel.

VII.

For when I try the generous bowl
Adorn'd with blooming ſweets
Enlivening gleams do chear my ſoul
Exuberant fancy greets.

VIII.

Swift as the ſhort liv'd hours decay
Afflictions clouds do fly,
Nor ought allow'd behind to ſtay
To offend the thinking eye.

IX.

Like as the ſilver murmuring ſtream
Whoſe Neriads ſportive play,
The circling hours with pleaſure teem
And merely glide away.

X.

Then let us praiſe the impurpled vine,
For all the good it gives us.
And when we drink the luſcious wine,
Let's toaſt—kind Jolly Bacchus.

P. Q.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, *FEB.* 7.

His majeſty, after paſſing three ſleepleſs nights with a fever attending the meaſles, has at length ſhewn the happieſt ſymptoms of recovery. During his indiſpoſition the privy counſellor Meken managed the civil, and count Zaſtrow the military affairs.

HAGUE, *FEB.* 12.

All the impriſoned deputies of the Convention are confined in the right and left wing of the Houſe in the Wood. The members in each of the wings have permiſſion to converſe and eat together, but this is not allowed to the different wings collectively taken. The National Aſſembly have decreed, that ſuch members as have laid down the office of repreſentative have loſt the confidence of the Aſſembly and that of the Batavian people.

In caſe of war between France and Portugal, we hear from Paris, that Portugal is to be ceded to Spain, and that France is to have the Brazils.

COPENHAGEN, *FEB.* 10.

Since the merchants have complained of the interruption their trade have met with in ſeveral parts

from privateers, &c. two ships of the line are ordered to be got in readiness immediately. Our India ships, homeward and outward bound, are in future to be seen to a certain latitude.

From Stockholm we hear that they are busy in fitting out a fleet of men of war at Carlscrona.

EDINBURGH, *MARCH* 2.

It is understood, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer means this week to give notice of a plan for the conversion of the land tax, on the plan suggested in a very valuable pamphlet, which was published two months ago, and by which it is proposed to take between 60 and 70 millions of the 3 per cents, consols out of the market.

It is a plan of considerable intricacy, and Mr. Pitt's suggestion differs somewhat from the mode proposed by the ingenious writer. It is a fruitful resource, if it can be accomplished consistently with the controul, which the vote of the land and Malt, as an annual grant, gives to the representatives of the people with respect to the standing army, if we may be permitted to mention an idea so obsolete as constitutional controul.

LONDON, *MARCH* 1.

A letter from Calais, inserted in the Paris papers, thus describes the late visit of Buonaparte to that port—"It is not general Lasne, it is Buonaparte who has been here, closeted with our oldest sailors, inspecting all the maps, and conferring on the various projects of a descent upon England, which have been addressed. Our mariners on this coast are exercising themselves at debarkation; and we have seen in less than five minutes, 50 gun-boats make good their landing, with their cannon and carriages. Our guns are to be of the English calibre, that whatever cannon or balls we may capture on landing may be converted to use.—They talk of an Irish general called Napper Tandy, who is to collect under his standard no less than 30,000 United Irishmen. On the whole, the descent appears to us to wear a serious aspect."

The merchant vessels and privateers which were at Ostend, the same papers say, are under orders to repair to Dunkirk without delay, to join the expedition, which in the latter port is preparing against this country.

March 2.

In the Irish house of lords, on the 23d inst. the earl of Westmeath said, that there had appeared in a public newspaper (the Press) a most atrocious libel on lord Glentworth, a member of that house, in which a number of false and malicious comments were made on his speech, in the debate on lord Moira's motion. He concluded by moving that the proprietor and printer of the Press should be brought into custody to the bar of the house on to-morrow. The motion passed *nem. diss.*

A correspondent writes from the West Country:—"The *voluntary* subscription is become a mere begging business—committees go from door to door, and take what the charitable christian may be disposed to give. When the walk is among people in trade, a man who has something to give in return, a banker if he can possibly be got, is found to be an useful member of these committees of sturdy beggars. When the wealthy man is himself niggardly in his subscription, his attempt to squeeze a subscription from the pittance of the poor, is not loyalty—it is not patriotism—it is rank oppression.

March 3.

A privy council was held yesterday, in the duke of Portland's office, in consequence of the apprehension of Mr. O'Connor, and the other persons who were found with him at Margate.

The members met at twelve, and it is said that their time was taken up until three in the afternoon in examining the officers who took the prisoners into custody, and the contents of the trunks and papers found with them at Margate.

The debates in the House of Lords last night were very curious. The bishops of Durham and Rochester have discovered, that there may be *sedition* in the *heel* of a *French dancer*, or the elbow of an *Italian fiddler*!

The duke of Norfolk was spoken of in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 20th inst. as a nobleman guilty of having done homage to the majesty of the people. It is remarkable that his grace should have fixed on the very day to make his acknowledgements of the majesty of the people, which the French legislatures had appointed for the same purpose.

March 5.

It has for some time been announced, that instead of thwarting the threatened invasion of the enemy, ministers were preparing some offensive measures against the enemy's own coasts. The measures is now announced. A small squadron under Sir Richard Strachan now blockades the mouth of the river Seine, by which means the ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itself, are excluded from all communication with the sea.

The ministers of neutral powers, accredited to this court, have been officially apprised of the blockade, and all the neutral vessels attempting to enter the Seine, after this notice, will be treated conformably to the law of nations.

They look with confidence to a fleet of more than 100 ships of the line before the month of July next. They say that they obtain 16 ships of the line at Venice, together with an immense arsenal of naval stores; they have 14 ships of the line at Toulon, and the Spaniards have 10 at Carthagena. There are 25 in the port of Cadiz, and 30 at Brest, Rochefort, and other French ports of the Ocean. They look for 16 from the Dutch, and thus they number a very formidable fleet on paper. How to man and equip these ships is the desideratum. A very large body of seamen, both French and Dutch, are now prisoners in Britain, and Ministers will take very good care that no exchange takes place, by which the armament of the enemy might be forwarded.

[*The Articles which follow, we copy from the London STAR, of the 6th ultimo.*]

Relative to the entry of the French into Rome, the Redacteur, and all the other papers, contain the following article:

ARMY OF ITALY.

ROME IS FREE!

The people have resumed their rights of sovereignty, by proclaiming their independence—by giving to themselves the government of ancient Rome, and by constituting the Roman Republic.

The following are some of the details respecting this memorable event: On the 27th Pluviose (Feb. 15,) the people repaired in great crowds to the place Cama Varino. It was there that with shouts they proclaimed their liberty, and that the Roman Republic was resuscitated by an act signed by several thousands of the citizens. The Tree of Liberty was afterwards planted before the Capitol, and in several of the public places. At noon a deputation from the people, bearing the colours of the Roman Republic, went to find the general in Chief, Berthier, in the French camp, under the walls of Rome, and presented to him the wishes of the Roman people, and also their provisional government. The Commander in Chief after having received the deputation, proceeded immediately to the Capitol. He arrived there, preceeded by the music and by the grenadiers of his army, and followed by his Etat-Major, with one hundred horsemen from every regiment of cavalry. The procession passed through the city, in the midst of an immense crowd of people, who were electrified by the most holy enthusiasm.

The General pronounced, at the Capitol, the following discourse:

"Manes of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus, of Cicero, and of Hortensius! Receive the homage of free Frenchmen, in that capitol where you have so often defended the rights of the people, and reflected a lustre on the Roman Republic! The descendants of the Gauls enter this august place, bearing the olive of peace in their hands, to re-establish the altars of liberty, erected by the first of the Brutus's. And you, Roman people! who are about to resume your legitimate right, recollect the blood which runs in your veins—regard the monuments of glory by which you are surrounded—rescue your ancient grandeur, and the virtues of your ancestors."

The procession afterwards moved onward, amidst repeated acclamations of "Success to Liberty!—Long live the French and Roman Republics!"—made the tour of the place, and passed again through the city to return to camp, accompanied every where with cries of joy and gratitude. In fine, the revolution is effected in Rome. The altars of liberty have been raised in the capitol. Five consuls are there invested with the Executive Power. The other members of the provisional government are installed in the place of the papal government. Persons and property are every where respected, and every where bless the prudent demeanor of our troops. We here transcribe the dispatch by which general Berthier informs the Directory of this new success:

"Head-quarters at the Capitol,
27 Pluvoise (Feb. 15.

"Citizens Directors—The French army has been at the capitol to render homage to the great men of the fairest times of Rome. The Roman people have declared their resumption of those rights which had been usurped from them—have demanded from me the protection of the French Republic—and Rome is FREE. Health and respect!

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

Note—An officer is expected to bring more ample details.

PARIS, *FEB.* 24.

By a letter from Brussels, of the 3d Ventose (Feb. 21) we are informed that Buonaparte was accompanied there by general Clark and two other general officers. He arrived incognito at the Hotel d'Angleterre. On the 18th Feb. he left that place, and it was reported was to proceed to Rastadt.

The Pope has not left Rome: he is not in custody, but is closely watched.

Gen. Puget has been broken by the Executive Directory, for quitting his post and coming to Paris without leave.

The Criminal Department of la Seine lately condemned to death, at one time, twenty two persons, convicted of highway robbery.

Gen. Buonaparte arrived here the day before yesterday, after having passed over all the coast from Boulogne to Antwerp.

Gen. Massena has gone to Rome, with the title of commander in chief of the Roman armies.

We hear from Havre, within these four days, that the British appeared to examine the Bay very attentively. A ship of the line and several frigates came very near, and even dropped their anchors.

Twenty two millions have been sent from the Treasury to pay the arrears due to the troops and sailors destined for the invasion of Britain, and to continue the preparations which are going on in different ports. This irresistible argument must prove to all the incredulous, that our Govt. is firmly resolved to send Mr. Pitt a numerous Deputation. Almost every Frenchman is ambitious of being admitted into it—so much, in this country, do we esteem this great man.

General Dessaix is gone to Brest to forward the Naval Armaments, which, it is stated, are in preparation there.

All the French Emigrants have received orders to quit Geneva.

Duphont, the French Consul at Philadelphia, is recalled.

CADIZ, *FEB.* 6.

This day at ten o'clock in the evening, our squadron under the command of admiral Massaredo, set sail with a very favourable wind to the North West. The English squadron which blockaded this port, has been for some time past reduced to 10 or 12 ships, the other division having returned to Lisbon for the purpose of restoring tranquillity, which had been, as we learn, interrupted by some misunderstanding that had taken place between those in command there.

The most complete success is expected from this enterprize. The officers themselves have solicited, and even insisted upon the sailing of the fleet, and Government was obliged to acquiesce. The Admiral went on board every ship to day and harangued the crews, who expressed the greatest ardour to come to action. Citizen Tobriant, captain of the French frigate la Vestale, was at his request allowed to follow the Spanish fleet for the purpose of engaging the common enemy.

MADRID, *FEB.* 12.

We learn from Cadiz, that the Spanish fleet sailed at last on the 7th. An English squadron consisting of only nine ships of the line and three frigates, was seen on the evening before. If there are no more off Cape St. Vincent's, we may be perfectly easy with regard to the fate of our's, which consists of 22 sail of the line. If we are not successful in a new engagement with the English, it will not be owing to any want of animosity against them, or the desire of revenge, nor to any deficiency in the talents of our Admiral.

But it is not probable that there will be any action, unless our fleet find the enemy in their way. Its destination is kept secret. It is supposed that it is gone to join the French squadron at Toulon. In that case, it is likely to arrive at its destination without any engagement. It is even desirable that it should not fall in with any of the enemy's fleets, in order that it may assist in forming, without delay, a combined fleet, which may secure to the two allied powers the exclusive possession of the Mediterranean, to enable them to attempt some great enterprise out of that sea.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20.

On Monday the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill providing an additional regiment of artillery, and engineers and the number of battalions to be raised was filled up with three and the period for the establishment with five years, and a discussion took place which occupied most of the sitting, on a motion to limit the duration of the law to two years. The motion was finally negatived, 45 to 36.

Several petitions and resolutions were presented from the states of New-Jersey, Virginia and Massachusetts, against the arming of merchants vessels, and generally against any measures which may lead to war.

And on Tuesday, the House of Representatives went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to enable the President to procure cannon, arms and ammunition, and for other purposes; when, after considerable debate (a sketch of which, with the other proceedings of the sitting, will be given in a future paper) the blank containing the sum for the purchase of cannon, small arms, ammunition and military stores, was filled with eight hundred thousand dollars, and that for the hire, purchase and employ of foundries and armories, with one hundred thousand dollars. The bill was gone through, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The sons of the late Duke of Orleans arrived at New Orleans the end of February, and were received with great civility by the Governor and inhabitants of that settlement. A letter from

thence, dated March 17, obſerves, "Reprieves have been granted at their interceſſion; and our Lent, which was formerly rigidly devoted to faſting and prayer, has become a feſtival of mirth and pleaſure."

BRITISH AMITY.

The ſhip Hope, capt. Farrier, belonging to Mr. Clauſon, of this city, in her homeward paſſage from Batavia, (Eaſt-India) richly laden, was taken by a Britiſh man of war and carried into the Cape of Good Hope, where ſhe was libelled, and the capt waiting for trial, on the 9th Feb.—By an arrival at Philadelphia we learn, that the cargo had been condemned, and the veſſel acquitted.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 15th of November laſt ſtate, that the Engliſh army was then encamped within five miles of the city, and that ſeveral American inhabitants who had refuſed to ſwear allegiance to George the Third, had been ſent to Batavia. The Engliſh ſoldiers were deſerting in great numbers to the interior of the country, where they were protected by the Dutch.

Captain Newton arrived at Charleſton was informed in Tortola, by the capt. of the Britiſh frigate L'Amiable, that an American ſhip armed with 20 guns, had fallen in with a French privateer of 16 guns, belonging to Port Rico, to the windward of Anagada; that an engagement took place between them, in conſequence of the privateer's attempt to take the ſhip; after a ſerious action, in which the privateer was conſiderably damaged, ſhe ſtruck to the ſhip, but the captain took no further notice of her, than to tell him he was no enemy, and that he had defended his property as he had a right to do, and then purſued his courſe. The names of the veſſels were not mentioned.

The æra ſo long looked for (ſays a London paper) and which has for ages been the ſubject of the prayers of all proteſtants, has at laſt arrived—the deſtruction of the Papal tyranny—an event that will be followed by the fall of all ſimilar uſurpations over the conſciences of men, wherever they may be found. The arrival of the French troops at Rome has been ſignalized by the overthrow of the feeble government of the Pope and the eſtabliſhment of a republic. Five conſuls have been appointed as the executive power, and the other members of the proviſional government have been inſtalled in the Papal palace. Perhaps the enthuſiaſm which the revolution muſt excite upon the ſacred ſoil of ancient liberty, will diſtinguiſh the inſtitutions of the revived Roman republic with the names and officers which flouriſhed in its better days. Inſtead of primary aſſemblies we ſhall probably hear of the Comitia, and Conſuls inſtead of an Executive Directory. The modern Romans may thus eſtabliſh *eadem magiſtratuum vocabular*, but it remains to be ſeen with what ſpirit the Roman inſtitutions are ſupported, and with what dignity the men who have ſo recently eſcaped from the eccleſiaſtical yoke will maintain the liberty they have reclaimed.

The affairs of Switzerland are ſtill undecided. The miniſter of the French republic has publiſhed two notes, with a view of quieting the anxieties of the Swiſs, on the ſubject of the pretenſions of the Directory. Theſe notes, the one of the 13th and the other of the 18th of February ſtate, that the military meaſures of the French are hoſtile only to thoſe who are corrupted by the gold of England—That the French government has no deſign to invade Switzerland, but merely wiſhes to ſubſtitute in the room of the exiſting conſtitution one purely democratic, for the expreſs end that the Helvetic government may be more conformable to that of the French and Ciſalpine republics.

To Correſpondents.

LYSANDER, No. II. is received, and will appear in our next.

CLARA, EDWIN, and ſeveral other poetical communications, will be attended to as ſoon as poſſible.

TO LET.

A FRONT ROOM, in Broad-ſtreet, near the City Hall, convenient for an Office. Poſſeſſion given immediately, by applying at No. 32, Broad-ſtreet. April 20. 2w.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale,

AN excelllent Printing Preſs, almoſt new, with a Marble Stone, of the firſt quality.

A Font of Small Pica, half worn,	*Wt.*	200
A Font of Long Primer, do.		200
A Font of Brevier, do.		100

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

At a large and reſpectable meeting of the Electors of the City and County of New-York, held at Hunter's Hotel on Friday evening, 5th of April, MARINUS WILLET in the Chair, JOHN MERCEREAU, Secretary, the following gentlemen were nominated, as Candidates to the enſuing Election, viz.

Repreſentative in Congreſs, from the firſt ſix wards of this City

Edward Livingſton

Senators in the State legiſlature.

From New York.

David, Gelſton and William Denning.

From Long-Iſland.

John Schenck, and De Witt Clinton.

From Weſtcheſter-County.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Aaron Burr,	Elias Nexen,
John Swartwout,	John A. Wolfe,
James Hunt,	Arthur Smith,
Thomas Storm,	Phil I. Arcularius,
Ezekiel Robins,	Eben S. Burling,
John. B. Provooſt,	James Fairlie.
William Boyd,	

AT a Reſpectable Meeting of Free Holders held at Van Noſtrants Tavern in the 7th ward of the city of New York, on Monday the 16th inſtant, Henry Rutgers in the Chair, G. F. Dominick Secretary, it was unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport Robert R. Livingſton as Governor, and Stephen Van Renſſelaer as Lieutenant Governor at the Enſuing Election.

For Repreſentative in Congreſs for the Diſtrict of Weſt Cheſter.

Philip Van Cortlandt.

Senators in the State legiſlature

David Gelſton, William Denning, John Schenck De Witt Clinton. and Pierre Van Courtlandt, jun

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Aaron Burr,	Elias Nexen,
John Swartwout,	John A. Wolfe,
James Hunt.	Arthur Smith,
Thomas Storm,	Phil. I. Arcularius,
Ezekiel Robins.	Eben. S. Burling,
John B. Provooſt,	James Fairlie.
William Boyd,	

All perſons diſpoſed to ſupport the above Nomination are requeſted to meet at Mr. Van Noſtrants on Thurſday evening the 19th inſt. to make the neceſſary arrangments to promote the Election of the aforeſaid candidates.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

William & Alexander O'Brien,

STUCCO-PLAISTERERS,

No. 33, Chapel-ſtreet,

(Who executed the ornaments in the Branch Bank, under the inſpection of Mr. John I. Moore, likewiſe the ornament ceiling in the York Bank, under the inſpection of Mr. George Doolet)

BEGS leave to inform their friends in this city and the public in general, that they intend to ſupply all maſter-builders with different kinds of enrichments in Stucco, ſuitable for cornices for rooms of any ſize, to be executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe ornament friezes of any deſign, and put up on moderate terms if required. They will alſo execute ornamental ceilings, center pieces, flowers in halls, ornament nieches, breaſt of chimnies, &c. &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms ever offered in America, and in ſuch a manner as they truſt will merit the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ them.

N. B. Orders from the country executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

April 11. 6t.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 26.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes, ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations: daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrons beyond the conception of ordinary men yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſta of Matthew Gillaſpy, deceaſed, are requeſte to deliver the ſame at William Cumming's, No. 25 William-ſtreet, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE GILLASPY, Adminiſtratrix

March 21. 3taw. 6w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above, taw.

December 11. tf

THE firſt year's publication of the *Time Piece* concluded on Wedneſday, the 14th inſt. All perſons indebted for ſubſcriptions or advertiſements in ſaid paper, will be pleaſed to make a ſettlement. The buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of M. L. Davis and Co. March 19.

Selected Poetry.

ON AN OLD MAID AT CHURCH

CHLOE, at church, with looks devout,
Was overheard to say—
"My morning-glass is almost out—
"An *Husband*, Lord, I pray!"

A drolish spark, who by her sat,
Determined for a joke,
Cry'd out with voice effeminate,
As tho' an angle spoke—

"Chloe, thou shalt not die a maid:
"Thou hast neglected been,"
"Thank you, good spirit," Chloe said,
And loudly cry'd, "*Amen.*"

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
Proprietor of the Reading Room,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By Madame Roland,
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type and delivered to subscribers neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

To Let, the upper part of a House. Apply as above. February 23. tf.

Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can by procured, will be published
AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

AT H. CARITAT's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Pearl Street, No. 93,

WILL be sold this day, at one shilling a piece, the new Catalogue of his Library, containing beyond 1200 numbers, which form about 4000 vols. and fill up 64 pages, on account of its accuracy respecting either the titles, nature, merit or form of the works, as well as the names of their authors. In order to understand the full improvement of the whole, H. Caritat begs of his friends to consider that of the books contained in the catalogue of the Library he formerly bought, the greatest part he either never had; or that they were imperfect, or worn out. It is therefore by every exertion in his power, that he availed himself of the means this place could afford to form a good collection, having expunged of the old one with the great severity what could give no satisfaction to his subscribers. He has likewise already provided himself with a sufficient number of duplicates, so that at the ensuing season the suscribers in town may not suffer from those in the country, which last he will endeavour to accomodate in the most easy terms; and as now for a further rappid and steady improvement, he cannot entirely depend on the occasional importation of books in this city H. Caritat from this period will have a direct correspondence with London in order first to get what he could not find here, and to have for the future regularly and speedily forward to him every thing new that may suit his customers.

February 5th, tf

Just Published,
Price 3s.
A SCRIPTURAL VIEW
OF THE
Rise of the Heathen, Jewish and Christian Monarchies in the World:

With an account of the dissolution of the present European system, according to the Prophecies of Isaiah, Daniel, John in the Revalation, and others. Printed and sold by J. BUEL, No. 74, William-Street.

April 2. 1m.

For Printing by Subscription.
A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,
Prose and Poetical.
By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. It will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient numberof subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO those who have read the works of Mrs. Faugeres, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. Bleecker, not long since published, no recommendation is necessary: Those who admire, and wish to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the perusal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miscellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a separate book, or as a second volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by T. Kirk, No. 112 Chatham street; at the Reading Room, in Water street, and at the different Bookstores in this city.

Printing Ink Manufactory.
JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left a any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, indive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettices and onion seeds
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 15. tf

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TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat For particulars apply to
PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

THE People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent; To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you that you should cause ROBERT MORRIS, late of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of te State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Solomon Townshend in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Solomon Townshend, on promise and assumptions of the said Robert Morris for fifty thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Solomon Townshend fifty thousand dollars, as it is said: We therefore command yo-, that you cause the said Robert Morris to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said Robert Morris is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Solomon Townshend in the Plea aforesaid and have there this writ witness Robert Yates Esq. Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court at the City of Albany the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and in the twenty second year of our Independence.

FAIRLIE Clk.
Fr. 1aw. tf, BURR Attry.

THE People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, Greeting: Whereas we have lately commanded you, that you should cause JOHN NICHOLSON, late of the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, Gentleman, to be demanded from County Court to County Court, until, according to the law and custom of the State of New York aforesaid, he should be outlawed if he did not appear; and if he did appear then, that you should take him and keep him, so that you may have him before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of Albany, on the third Tuesday in April next, to answer Aaron Burr in a Plea of Trespass on the Case, and also to the bill of the said Aaron, on promise of the said John, for ten thousand dollars, to the damage of the said Aaron ten thousand dollars, as is said; We therefore command you, that you cause the said John Nicholson to be proclaimed three several days, according to the form of the statute for such purposes made and provided; one of which proclamations to be made at the usual church door of the ward where the said John Nicholson is an inhabitant, immediately after divine service, if any there be, that he render himself into your custody, so that you may have him before us at the aforesaid time, to answer to the said Aaron Burr in the plea aforesaid, and have there this writ. Witness, Robert Yates, esq; Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at the City of Albany, the twentieth day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and the twenty second Year of our Independence.

Burr, Att'y. FAIRLIE, Clk.
Fr. Jan. 31. 1aw. tf.

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired New Novel,
ENTITLED,
THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY,
A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."
THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.